

# JavaScript Switch Statement

- description : JavaScript Switch Statement
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## the source of this article

[JavaScript Switch Statement](#)  
switch

## The JavaScript Switch Statement

switch

### Syntax

```
switch(expression) {
  case x:
    // code block
    break;
  case y:
    // code block
    break;
  default:
    // code block
}
```

- `switch` 가
- `case` ,
- `default` ,
- `break` ;

### Example

getDay()      0      6

( = 0, = 1, = 2 ..)  
(weekday number)

```
let day;
switch (new Date().getDay()) {
  case 0:
    day = "Sunday";
    break;
  case 1:
    day = "Monday";
    break;
  case 2:
    day = "Tuesday";
    break;
  case 3:
    day = "Wednesday";
    break;
  case 4:
    day = "Thursday";
    break;
  case 5:
    day = "Friday";
    break;
  case 6:
    day = "Saturday";
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Today is " + day;
```

## The break Keyword

JavaScript가 break

switch

).

**Note:** break

, 가가 case

case가

## The default Keyword

default

가

### Example

```

getDay()      0    6
              (6)  (0)
              . default

```

```

let text;
switch (new Date().getDay()) {
  case 6:
    text = "Today is Saturday";
    break;
  case 0:
    text = "Today is Sunday";
    break;
  default:
    text = "Looking forward to the Weekend";
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;

```

default case 가 case .

```

let text;
switch (new Date().getDay()) {
  default:
    text = "Looking forward to the Weekend";
    break;
  case 6:
    text = "Today is Saturday";
    break;
  case 0:
    text = "Today is Sunday";
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;

```

'default'가 case가 , default break

### Common Code Blocks

```

switch case
, case 4 case 5 , case 0 case 6

```

```
let text;
switch (new Date().getDay()) {
  case 4:
  case 5:
    text = "Soon it is Weekend";
    break;
  case 0:
  case 6:
    text = "It is Weekend";
    break;
  default:
    text = "Looking forward to the Weekend";
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;
```

## Switching Details

switch statement의 cases가 case , case , ... , case , default 가 있습니다. default case는 switch statement의 맨 마지막에 위치합니다.

## Strict Comparison

switch statement의 cases는 **strict** (===) 비교를 사용합니다.

switch statement의 operands가 true일 때만 switch statement의 default case가 실행됩니다. (true)가 아닌 다른 값은 switch statement의 default case를 실행시키지 않습니다. x

```
let x = "0";

switch (x) {
  case 0:
    text = "Off";
  case 1:
    text = "On";
    break;
  default:
    text = "No value found";
}
```

```
}  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text; // No value found
```

, [Javascript](#), [Switch](#), [Statement](#)

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